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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

WILLIAM LITTLE ANDERSON,
Plaintiff,
v.
R. ROMAN MARIN, et al.,
Defendants.

CASE NO. 1:09-cv-01547-LJO-GBC (PC)

**AMENDED SECOND INFORMATIONAL
ORDER AND NOTICE AND WARNING OF
REQUIREMENTS FOR OPPOSING
DEFENDANTS’ MOTION FOR SUMMARY
JUDGMENT**

/ Docs. 14, 33

I. Procedural History, *Woods v. Carey*, and Contemporaneous Notice

On October 16, 2009, William Little Anderson (“Plaintiff”), a state prisoner proceeding pro se and in forma pauperis, filed a complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Doc. 1.

On July 6, 2012, the Ninth Circuit found that the notice and warning of requirements for opposing a defendant’s motion for summary judgment should be issued contemporaneously when a defendant files a motion for summary judgment, as opposed to a year or more in advance. *Woods v. Carey*, --- F.3d ---, 2012 WL 2626912, at * 4 (9th Cir. Jul. 6, 2012).

On February 10, 2011, the Court issued a second informational order, advising Plaintiff that Defendants may file a motion for summary judgment and how Plaintiff must oppose the motion in order to avoid dismissal, pursuant to *Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952 (9th Cir. 1998). Doc. 14. On May 25, 2012, Defendants filed a motion for summary judgment. Doc. 33. On June 14, 2012, Plaintiff filed a motion for extension of time to file an opposition to Defendants’ motion for summary judgment. Doc. 34. On June 19, 2012, the Court granted Plaintiff’s motion for an extension of time, providing him until August 21, 2012, to file an opposition.

1 In order to address the time delay between providing notice and the filing of Defendants'
2 motion, the Court will issue this amended second informational order to Plaintiff, in accordance with
3 *Woods*.

4 **II. Notice and Warning of Requirements for Opposing a Motion for Summary Judgment,**
5 **Pursuant to *Woods and Rand***

6 Pursuant to *Woods and Rand* and *Klingele v. Eikenberry*, 849 F.2d 409 (9th Cir. 1988), the
7 Court hereby notifies Plaintiff of the following rights and requirements for opposing a motion for
8 summary judgment:

9 1. Unless otherwise ordered, all motions for summary judgment are briefed pursuant to Local
10 Rule 230(l).

11 2. Plaintiff is required to file an opposition or a statement of non-opposition to Defendants'
12 motion for summary judgment. Local Rule 230(l). If Plaintiff fails to file an opposition or a
13 statement of non-opposition to the motion, this action may be dismissed, with prejudice, for failure
14 to prosecute. The opposition or statement of non-opposition must be filed not more than 21 days
15 after the date of service of the motion. *Id.*

16 3. A motion for summary judgment is a request for judgment on some or all of Plaintiff's
17 claims in favor of Defendants without trial. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). Defendants' motion sets forth the
18 facts which they contend are not reasonably subject to dispute and that entitle them to judgment as
19 a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c). This is called the Statement of Undisputed Facts. Local Rule
20 260(a).

21 Plaintiff has the right to oppose a motion for summary judgment. To oppose the motion,
22 Plaintiff must show proof of his claims. Plaintiff may agree with the facts set forth in Defendants'
23 motion but argue that Defendants are not entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

24 In the alternative, if Plaintiff does not agree with the facts set forth in Defendants' motion,
25 he may show that Defendants' facts are disputed in one or more of the following ways: (1) Plaintiff
26 may rely upon statements made under the penalty of perjury in the complaint or the opposition if (a)
27 the complaint or opposition shows that Plaintiff has personal knowledge of the matters stated and
28 (b) Plaintiff calls to the Court's attention those parts of the complaint or opposition upon which

1 Plaintiff relies; (2) Plaintiff may serve and file declarations setting forth the facts which Plaintiff
2 believes prove his claims;¹ (3) Plaintiff may rely upon written records but Plaintiff must prove that
3 the records are what he claims they are;² or (4) Plaintiff may rely upon all or any part of the transcript
4 of one or more depositions, answers to interrogatories, or admissions obtained in this proceeding.
5 Should Plaintiff fail to contradict Defendants' motion with declarations or other evidence,
6 Defendants' evidence will be taken as truth, and final judgment may be entered without a full trial.
7 Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e).

8 In opposing Defendants' motion for summary judgment, Local Rule 260(b) requires Plaintiff
9 to reproduce Defendants' itemized facts in the Statement of Undisputed Facts and admit those facts
10 which are undisputed and deny those which are disputed. If Plaintiff disputes (denies) a fact, Plaintiff
11 must cite to the evidence used to support that denial (e.g., pleading, declaration, deposition,
12 interrogatory answer, admission, or other document). Local Rule 260(b).

13 4. If discovery has not yet been opened or if discovery is still open and Plaintiff is not yet
14 able to present facts to justify the opposition to the motion, the Court will consider a request to
15 postpone consideration of Defendants' motion. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d). Any request to postpone
16 consideration of Defendants' motion for summary judgment must include the following: (1) a
17 declaration setting forth the specific facts Plaintiff hopes to elicit from further discovery, (2) a
18 showing that the facts exist, and (3) a showing that the facts are essential to opposing the motion for
19 summary judgment. *Blough v. Holland Realty, Inc.*, 574 F.3d 1084, 1091 n.5 (9th Cir. 2009); *Tatum*
20 *v. City and County of San Francisco*, 441 F.3d 1090, 1100-01 (9th Cir. 2006); *State of California*
21 *v. Campbell*, 138 F.3d 772, 779 (9th Cir. 1998). The request to postpone the motion for summary
22 judgment must identify what information is sought and how it would preclude summary judgment.
23

24 ¹ A declaration is a written statement setting forth facts (1) which are admissible in evidence, (2) which are
25 based on the personal knowledge of the person giving the statement, and (3) to which the person giving the statement
26 is competent to testify. 28 U.S.C. § 1746; Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(4). A declaration must be dated and signed under penalty
27 of perjury as follows: "I declare (or certify, verify or state) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.
28 Executed on (date). (Signature)." 28 U.S.C. § 1746.

² Sworn or certified copies of all papers referred to in the declaration must be included and served on the
opposing party. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e).

1 *Blough*, 574 F.3d at 1091 n.5; *Tatum*, 441 F.3d at 1100-01; *Margolis v. Ryan*, 140 F.3d 850, 853 (9th
2 Cir. 1998); Local Rule 260(b).

3 5. Unsigned declarations will be stricken, and declarations not signed under penalty of
4 perjury have no evidentiary value.

5 6. The failure of any party to comply with this order, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure,
6 or the Local Rules of the Eastern District of California may result in the imposition of sanctions
7 including but not limited to dismissal of the action or entry of default.

8
9 IT IS SO ORDERED.

10 Dated: July 23, 2012

11 
12 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE